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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 22 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Argentine Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 22 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Argentine Republic on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1455 (2003)

In accordance with resolution 1390 (2002), the Argentine Republic submitted a report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) — hereinafter referred to as "the Committee" — which was issued as document S/AC.37/2002/22 dated 16 April 2002.

In addition to that report, and in accordance with the new request made by the Committee pursuant to Security Council resolution 1455 (2003), Argentina is submitting this updated report, providing the information requested by the Committee in its "guidance for reports".

I. Introduction

1. **Please provide a description of activities, if any, by Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and their associates in your country, the threat they pose to the country and the region, as well as likely trends.**

No activities by such individuals or entities have been detected in the territory of the Argentine Republic. Similarly, there is no evidence of activities by groups directly linked to them.

One of Argentina's concerns has been to prevent the possible financing of terrorist activities from the so-called "tri-border" area between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

To that end, Argentina is undertaking preventive operational activities with a view to detecting activity by groups or entities linked to terrorist organizations.

It should also be noted that the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs has held bilateral working meetings to discuss matters relating to cooperation in the fight against terrorism with, among others, Canada, China, the European Union, Israel, the Russian Federation and Tunisia. The topics discussed have included the financing of terrorism, cyberterrorism and bioterrorism, maritime and port security, transfer of technology, border control and the implementation of rapid response mechanisms.

II. Consolidated list

2. **How has the Committee's list been incorporated within your legal system and your administrative structure, including financial supervision, police, immigration control, customs and consular authorities?**

As explained in the previous report, the Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions are incorporated in the Argentine internal order through decrees issued by the national executive power. The aim is to give the resolution the public exposure needed to see it implemented by the State agencies with responsibilities in the areas it covers and to make it binding on natural and legal persons under Argentine jurisdiction.

Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002), concerning sanctions against the Taliban regime and Al-Qaida, have been incorporated through decrees Nos. 253/00, 1035/01 and 623/02, the texts of which have been transmitted to the Committee. In the case of the recent resolution 1455 (2003), no special internal act was considered necessary, since the resolution does not directly involve the rights and obligations of individuals under Argentine jurisdiction.

The aforementioned decrees provide that the list of individuals and entities prepared by the Committee shall be updated through resolutions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, which are published in the *Official Gazette* of the Argentine Republic. To date, this Ministry has adopted resolutions MRECIC 2973/01 (26 September 2001), 3165/01 (11 October 2001), 3397/01 (8 November 2001), 3711/01 (11 December 2001), 623/02 (18 April 2002), 839/02 (23 May 2002), 1847/02 (7 October 2002) and 2274/02 (29 November 2002). The most recent updated list issued by the Committee has been incorporated in resolution MRECIC 764/03 of 14 April 2003.

The publication of the lists in the *Official Gazette* ensures that the various national agencies and departments, together with the provinces and municipalities, take note of the successive listings and take the necessary steps within the scope of their competences. These resolutions can be consulted on the Internet at *http://infoleg.mecon.gov.ar/*.

The lists can also be found on the web sites of the various agencies concerned, such as the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (www. bcra.gov.ar), the National Securities Commission (www.cnv.gov.ar) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (www.uif.gov.ar).

3. **Have you encountered any problems with implementation with regard to the names and identifying information as currently included in the list? If so, please describe these problems.**

To date, there have been no cases in the Argentine Republic involving the practical application of measures involving the individuals and entities included in the list.

4. **Have your authorities identified inside your territory any designated individuals or entities? If so, please outline the actions that have been taken.**

See item 3.

5. **Please submit to the Committee, to the extent possible, the names of individuals or entities associated with Usama bin Laden or members of the Taliban or Al-Qaida that have not been included in the list, unless to do so would compromise the investigations or enforcement actions.**

The Argentine Republic is not aware of the existence of individuals or entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Taliban or Al-Qaida that have not been included in the list.

6. **Have any listed individuals or entities brought a lawsuit or engaged in legal proceedings against your authorities for inclusion in the list? Please specify and elaborate, as appropriate.**

See item 3.

7. Have you identified any of the listed individuals as nationals or residents of your country? Do your authorities have any relevant information about them not already included in the list? If so, please provide this information to the Committee as well as similar information on listed entities, as available.

No listed individual is an Argentine national or resident in the Argentine Republic. No information is available on individuals included in the Committee's list.

8. According to your national legislation, if any, please describe any measures you have taken to prevent entities and individuals from recruiting or supporting Al-Qaida members in carrying out activities inside your country, and to prevent individuals from participating in Al-Qaida training camps established in your territory or in another country.

In this regard, please refer to the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, pp. 9-11) and its supplementary report (S/2002/1023, pp. 12-13).

III. Financial and economic assets freeze

9. Please describe briefly:

- **The domestic legal basis to implement the asset freeze required by the resolutions above;**
- **Any impediments under your domestic law in this context and steps taken to address them.**

In this regard, please refer to the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, pp. 6-9) and its supplementary report (S/2002/1023, pp. 6-8 and 10-12).

Furthermore, it should be noted that in the Argentine legal system, a precautionary measure such as the freezing of funds must be ordered by the judiciary, which takes decisions concerning the freezing of funds on a case-by-case basis in the context of a criminal trial.

With regard to the sanctions provided for in Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003), those resolutions define the material and personal scope of the internationally prohibited conduct, the freezing of funds being the consequence of a breach of, or failure to comply with, international norms established by a competent United Nations organ on the basis of the powers referred to in Chapter VII of the Charter. Consequently, the administrative authorities are empowered to proceed with the freezing, without prejudice to subsequent judicial control.

In its previous report to the Committee, the Argentine Republic referred to the emergency measures adopted to cope with the economic and financial crisis facing the country, which are now gradually being phased out without endangering the control mechanisms set up for the funds of individuals and entities listed by the Committee.

10. Please describe any structures or mechanisms in place within your Government to identify and investigate Usama bin Laden, Al-Qaida or Taliban-related financial networks, or those who provide support to them or

individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them within your jurisdiction. Please indicate, as appropriate, how your efforts are coordinated nationally, regionally and/or internationally.

In this regard, please refer to item 2 above and to the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, pp. 4-6), and its supplementary report (S/2002/1023, pp. 13-14).

The Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF), the body responsible for the analysis, processing and transmission of information relating to the laundering of assets, acts as coordinator, with the support of liaison officers from the following bodies: the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the Programming Department for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and for Combating Drug Trafficking, the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, the Federal Administration of Public Income, the National Securities Commission and the National Superintendency of Insurance. It also works with liaison officers from the National Directorate of the Immovable Property Register of the Federal Capital, the National Directorate of Immigration, the National Population Register, the National Directorate of Automobile Ownership and Chattel Mortgages, the Argentine Coastguard and the National Gendarmerie. These officers are responsible for facilitating consultations and the coordination of activities between the Financial Intelligence Unit and the bodies which they represent.

The Financial Intelligence Unit is also responsible for maintaining the Consolidated Information Register on the basis of data which the various agencies are required to submit to it and the information received as a result of its activities, in accordance with article 14, paragraph 3, of Act No. 25.246.

The Financial Intelligence Unit has signed agreements and memoranda of understanding providing for the exchange of information relating to the investigation of financial networks with other government agencies in Colombia, Spain and Panama. Negotiations are under way with Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Israel, Italy and the Republic of Korea.

With regard to the so-called "tri-border" area, permanent, operational activities are being conducted to monitor the conduct of groups which are active in the area and may be linked in some way to terrorism and other related offences. The Tri-border Tripartite Command is currently implementing the Tri-border Security Plan drawn up in 1998. In March 2003, a meeting was held in Ciudad del Este, attended by delegations from the three countries with common borders, to study cooperation in the area.

At a meeting held in Buenos Aires on 17 and 18 December 2002, a "3+1" cooperation mechanism (involving Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and the United States of America) was established. A specific cooperation mechanism, the "3+1" Financial Intelligence Group, was set up to monitor possible activities relating to the financing of terrorism in the tri-border area.

The Financial Intelligence Group will meet in Brasilia in May 2003 to continue implementing various cooperation initiatives to prevent the financing of terrorism.

11. **Please convey the steps banks and/or other financial institutions are required to take to locate and identify assets attributable to, or for the benefit of, Usama bin Laden or members of Al-Qaida or the Taliban, or associated**

entities or individuals. Please describe any "due diligence" or "know your customer" requirements. Please indicate how these requirements are enforced, including the names and activities of agencies responsible for oversight.

In addition to the information given in reply to earlier questions, it should be noted that the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic — the entity responsible for the supervision and oversight of financial entities — has issued resolution BCRA 16/03 of 15 January 2003, incorporating the lists distributed in communications B 6986, 7917, 7035, 7114, 7499 and 7585, and the list contained in resolution MRECIC 2274/02.

In accordance with communication B 7694 issued by the Central Bank, "Expansion of the scope of the provisions concerning the obligation to freeze assets and to report in relation to certain individuals linked to terrorist activities", information on the existence or non-existence of funds and other frozen financial assets, on the holders thereof and on entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such individuals or on their behalf, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled by those individuals or entities, must be communicated to the Central Bank, via a note addressed to the Special Operations Control Unit within three working days of receipt of the communication.

The National Securities Commission (CNV) — the agency which maintains the register of entities authorized to make public offerings of securities and establishes the relevant rules — has incorporated the resolutions issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in chapter XXXI ("Transitional provisions") of the rules (NT2001) through resolutions CNV 375/01, 377/01, 390/02 and 431/02. These rules oblige entities subject to the Commission's oversight to comply with the measures relating to the freezing of funds and other assets.

Pursuant to Act No. 17,811, which established the National Securities Commission, institutions operating in the securities market exercise direct control over the brokers registered with them, verifying that the brokers are observing the required precautions and exercising disciplinary authority over them.

The Commission has ordered the self-regulated institutions subject to its oversight to implement measures to monitor the movement of funds and other financial assets in order to prevent such funds and/or assets from being made available to the persons or entities on the Committee's list.

The Financial Information Unit (UIF), by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by Act No. 25,246, article 21, paragraph (b), issued resolutions UIF 2, 3 and 4 of 25 October 2002 containing guidelines on the implementation of Act No. 25,246, article 21, paragraphs (a) and (b), on suspicious transactions and on means, opportunities and limits of compliance with the obligation to report them. These "objective standards" apply to the financial and foreign exchange system, the insurance industry and the capital market.

The preambular paragraphs of the above-mentioned resolutions refer to the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), the eight FATF special recommendations on terrorist financing, the 25 FATF criteria defining non-cooperative countries or territories, the Model Regulations of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and other international precedents in the matter of money-laundering.

12. Resolution 1455 (2003) calls on Member States to provide "a comprehensive summary of frozen assets of listed individuals and entities". Please provide a list of the assets that have been frozen in accordance with this resolution. This list should also include assets frozen pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2001) and 1390 (2002). Please include, to the extent possible, in each listing the following information:

- **Identification(s) of the person or entities whose assets have been frozen;**
- **A description of the nature of the assets frozen (i.e., bank deposits, securities, business assets, precious commodities, works of art, real estate and other assets);**
- **The value of assets frozen.**

See item 3.

13. Please indicate whether you have released pursuant to resolution 1452 (2002) any funds, financial assets or economic assets that had previously been frozen as being related to Usama bin Laden or members of Al-Qaida or the Taliban or associated individuals or entities. If so, please provide reasons, amounts unfrozen or released and dates.

See item 3.

14. Pursuant to resolutions 1455 (2003), 1390 (2001), 1333 (2000) and 1267 (1999), States are to ensure that no funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, to listed individuals or entities or for their benefit, by nationals or by any persons within their territory. Please indicate the domestic legal basis, including a brief description of laws, regulations and/or procedures in place in your country to control the movements of such funds or assets to designated individuals and entities. This section should include a description of:

- **The methodology, if any, used to inform banks and other financial institutions of the restrictions placed upon individuals or entities listed by the Committee, or who have otherwise been identified as members or associates of Al-Qaida or the Taliban. This section should include an indication of the types of institutions informed and the methods used.**
- **Required bank-reporting procedures, if any, including the use of suspicious transaction reports (STRs), and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.**
- **Requirements, if any, placed on financial institutions other than banks to provide STRs, and how such reports are reviewed and evaluated.**
- **Restrictions or regulations, if any, placed on the movement of precious commodities such as gold, diamonds and other related items.**
- **Restrictions or regulations, if any, applicable to alternate remittance systems such as — or similar to — "hawala", as well as on charities, cultural and other non-profit organizations engaged in the collection and disbursement of funds for social or charitable purposes.**

On this item, see the replies to previous items, as well as the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution

1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, p. 9) and its supplementary report (S/2002/1023, pp. 7, 8 and 14).

In addition, please note that the rules and procedures for submitting suspicious transaction reports are to be found in resolution UIF 2 in annex III entitled "Suspicious transaction report". The report is filed on a form that can be downloaded from the UIF web site, *www.uif.gov.ar*.

Moreover, the Financial Information Unit is developing other objective standards governing the movement of precious commodities, such as gold, diamonds and similar items.

IV. Travel ban

15. **Please provide an outline of the legislative and/or administrative measures, if any, taken to implement the travel ban.**

The operational measures undertaken by Argentina include permanent border controls at airports and river, sea and land borders; the National Directorate of Immigration has tightened entry controls on the individuals identified by the Committee.

With regard to the measures taken at the so-called "tri-border" area, see item 10 above and the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, pp. 10-11).

16. **Have you included the names of the listed individuals in your national "stop list" or border checkpoint list? Please briefly outline steps taken and any problems encountered.**

The National Directorate of Immigration has entered in its control list (the database on immigration bans) the ban on entry into the national territory by individuals on the Committee's list. The information entered can thus be accessed at all immigration control border points that have an electronic search system and used to prevent the individuals covered by Security Council measures from entering.

17. **How often do you transmit the updated list to your border control authorities? Do you possess the capability of searching list data using electronic means at all your entry points?**

The National Directorate of Immigration issues a daily restrictions report to the auxiliary immigration police, the Department of Branch Coordination and Interpol. The immigration ban on the individuals on the Committee's list is communicated by means of this daily report.

Except in the northern section, all localities have computer terminals used for electronic search of bans and/or restrictions on all individuals passing through immigration control.

18. **Have you stopped any of the listed individuals at any of your border points or while transiting your territory? If so, please provide additional information, as appropriate.**

To date no individual on the Committee's list has been identified at immigration control points.

19. **Please provide an outline of the measures, if any, taken to incorporate the list in the reference database of your consular offices. Have your visa-issuing authorities identified any visa applicant whose name appears on the list?**

The Argentine consular services have been instructed that they must consult the United Nations web site where the Committee's list is published before issuing visas. All Argentine consular offices have access to the Internet.

To date no consular office has reported having identified a visa applicant whose name appears on the Committee's list.

V. Arms embargo

20. **What measures, if any, do you now have in place to prevent the acquisition of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them? What kind of export control do you have in place to prevent the above targets from obtaining the items and technology necessary for weapons development and production?**

On this item, please see the report of the Argentine Republic on its implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2001/1340, pp. 24-25 and 33-34).

The National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Materiel (CONCESYMB), composed of the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of Scientific and Technical Research of the Armed Forces, the National Space Activities Commission, the National Atomic Energy Commission and the National Customs Administration, is responsible for granting export licenses and/or final-user or import certificates for materials subject to control as stipulated in the lists of materials in the annexes to Decree No. 603/92 and in supplementary regulations.

As the Decree provides, Argentina controls transfers of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or missile-related materials, equipment, technology, technical assistance and/or services, as well as the export of materials that are essentially military in nature and conventional weapons. Thus, Argentina has incorporated in its national legislation the guidelines agreed upon in the international regimes to which it is a party for the non-proliferation of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and missiles, as well as conventional weapons and small arms.

By Decree No. 1291/93, the export control regime established by Decree No. 603/92 was given the authority to grant certificates of operation and to set up a more flexible mechanism for periodically updating the lists of products subject to control.

To export sensitive materials, an export license must be obtained in advance from the Commission. In the case of exports of military materiel, the Commission first issues an opinion, and export authorization is then granted through an administrative act (which may be a ministerial resolution or an executive decree, depending on the amount of the transaction).

Decree No. 603/92 also provides for a "catch-all" system whereby the implementing body reserves the right to refuse to authorize the export of any

material, even if not included on the list annexed to the Decree, on the basis of the intended country of destination or the possibility that the material could be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The non-proliferation policy applied in Argentina underscores the country's dependability from an international perspective and facilitates strict compliance with the requirements of the regimes for the control of sensitive technologies in the nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and missile fields. Applications for licenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, including a check on the license applicants and the final destination of the goods. If it is considered helpful, the assistance of the intelligence services is enlisted in determining the authenticity of the transaction.

At present, the Commission is reviewing all the control regulations with a view to improving the system governing sensitive exports and military materiel in general.

The General Customs Directorate is the body in charge of oversight and verification of compliance with the control regime; it is responsible for preventing a controlled item from leaving the national customs area without the prior authorization of the Commission.

21. **What measures, if any, have you adopted to criminalize the violation of the arms embargo directed at Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them?**

In the Argentine Republic there is no penal provision that specifically makes it a crime for natural or legal persons to violate the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It follows, of course, that there is no penal provision criminalizing the violation of the arms embargo directed at Usama bin Laden, members of Al-Qaida and the Taliban. Moreover, a penal provision directed specifically at particular individuals would be problematic from a constitutional standpoint.

However, article 220 of the Penal Code makes it an offence punishable by from six months' to two years' imprisonment to violate treaties concluded with foreign nations. Since Security Council resolutions are norms deriving from the Charter of the United Nations, the definition of the offence would apply to a violation of the sanctions regime established by the Security Council.

Moreover, violation of the embargo imposed by the United Nations would constitute the crime of smuggling, as defined in articles 863 to 867 of the Customs Code. In addition, the Penal Code makes it a punishable offence to manufacture, supply, acquire, steal, stockpile or possess bombs, nuclear materials or devices, explosives, inflammables, asphyxiating or toxic substances or substances or materials used in their preparation (article 189 bis).

If non-compliance is due to the negligence of a public official, it may constitute the offence of negligent smuggling (article 868 of the Customs Code) or breach of duty of a public official (article 248 of the Penal Code), among other possibilities.

22. **Please describe how your arms/arms broker licensing system, if any, can prevent Usama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them from obtaining items under the established arms embargo.**

Before authorizing an export of military materiel or weapons technology, the Commission requires the submittal of a final-user certificate, which must meet the requirements of Decree No. 657/95. In that regard, article 1 of the Decree provides:

> "The National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Materiel, established by Decree No. 603/92, before authorizing the export, shall require a final-user certificate identifying the final user of the military materiel and attesting that it will not be re-exported without the authorization of the competent authorities of the Argentine Republic. The final-user certificate must contain a certification from the Ministry of Defence or other competent authority of the country issuing it, including information on the buyer and the final user of the military materiel being sold; the certificate must list the materiel being purchased and be accompanied by all the documentation required to authenticate the transaction convincingly ...".

Article 2 provides further:

> "The embassy of the Argentine Republic in the buyer's country shall certify that the signatures appearing on the final-user certificate referred to in article 1 of this Decree are authentic and pertain to the competent authority empowered to issue the certificate".

Lastly, article 4 provides:

> "The National Commission for the Control of Sensitive Exports and Military Materiel may exercise control in the country of destination subsequent to the sale to ensure that the materiel has actually reached the recipient named on the final-user certificate. The embassies of the Argentine Republic abroad shall be responsible for carrying out the relevant inspection through the military attachés accredited in that locality. If there is no military attaché in the jurisdiction, such tasks shall be performed by an official of the nation's foreign service accredited there".

In connection with exports of sensitive goods, the Commission, before authorizing the export, shall require the submittal of an affidavit by the importer with content similar to that required for the final-user certificate under Decree No. 657/95, as discussed above. The signature of the importer on the affidavit shall be authenticated by a notary public and shall be accompanied by the appropriate consular and/or ministerial legalizations.

Moreover, when submitting the application for authorization to export a controlled item, the applicant must also submit a number of documents and provide information about the requesting firm and its representatives and the use and destination of the item.

The procedure for import or export of firearms is as follows:

The National Arms Registry (RENAR) has oversight of items classified as weapons for military or civilian use under article 4 of Act No. 20,429 (National Weapons and Explosives Act).

Importers must register with the authorities (providing individual or company name, address, identity data, articles of association and the like), keep special books initialled by the authorities and request authorization before carrying out an import transaction (Act 20,429, article 11, paragraph 2).

The request for import authorization shall consist of a note on company letterhead requesting import authorization and naming the exporting firm in the country of origin, together with the filled-out form listing the goods for which authorization is sought.

The National Arms Registry shall prepare a registry report verifying compliance with current regulations. It shall then draw up a technical report on the goods to be imported. It shall render a legal registry opinion and shall issue an import authorization good for 360 days.

Once the goods have arrived, the importer has 24 hours in which to inform the Registry and submit:

- Note from the importing firm and a list of items;
- Proof of payment of duty;
- Authenticated copy of the import clearance (via computer);
- Affidavit of personal and/or business data;
- Air waybill;
- Packing list;
- Authenticated copy of the import authorization;
- Original invoice;
- Proof of inspection of the goods, as required by Decree No. 395/75, article 30.

In order to be entitled to export, the company must be registered as an exporter and authorized for the category of goods it intends to export. In addition, it must submit the following:

- Note on letterhead requesting inspection of the goods, with a breakdown giving serial numbers and the name and address of the company in the country of final destination;
- Certificate from the country of final destination listing the goods authorized for entry;
- Affidavit following the Registry model;
- Packing list;
- Invoice for the goods to be exported.

The carrier must request authorization for international transit on its letterhead, indicating the customs point of entry, together with:

- Export authorization issued by the country of origin (with a translation, if necessary);
- Packing list and commercial invoice;
- If more than 48 hours have passed, prior to inspection the goods must enter the Registry's warehouses, with payment of the corresponding rates.

23. **Do you have any safeguards that the weapons and ammunition produced within your country will not be diverted/used by Usama bin Laden, members of**

the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them?

Use of the detailed mechanisms described under points 20 and 22 above allows the competent agencies of the national Government to identify suspicious transactions and thus to prevent weapons and ammunition from reaching the hands of Al-Qaida, the Taliban and other groups and individuals associated with them.

VI. Assistance and conclusion

24. **Would your State be willing or able to provide assistance to other States to help them implement the measures contained in the above-mentioned resolutions? If so, please provide additional details or proposals.**

It is relevant to mention here that, in the framework of the assistance provided by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna has asked the Argentine Republic to establish a group of experts to serve as advisers on legislation to the countries of the region.

25. **Please identify areas, if any, of any incomplete implementation of the Taliban/Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and where you believe specific assistance or capacity-building would improve your ability to implement the above sanctions regime.**

Since, as indicated earlier, no instances have been reported where measures were called for specifically relating to the individuals and entities on the Committee's list, no areas of incomplete implementation of sanctions have been identified.

26. **Please include any additional information you believe pertinent.**

Not applicable.